

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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Title: Gaze-Actuated Information System

5 This is a Continuation of co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 09/963,443,
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FIELD AND BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to systems for providing information to the pilot of an aircraft and, in particular, it concerns a system for providing selected information to a pilot based on his gaze-direction without use of a visual display. In one application, the invention specifically addresses the control interface between a pilot and a weapon system through which the pilot designates and verifies tracking of a target by the weapon system.

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The extremely high speed of modern air-to-air combat stretches the capabilities of a human pilot to their limits. Faced with complex aircraft instrumentation and high-tech weapon systems, a pilot is required to achieve split-second reaction times as supersonic aircraft pass each other at relative speeds up to thousands of miles per hour. Various high performance target-seeking air-to-air missiles have been developed to operate under these conditions. Nevertheless, the process of cueing such missiles and verifying that they are locked-on to the correct target before firing may be extremely difficult for the pilot, especially while simultaneously flying an aircraft under conditions of constantly varying orientation, extreme inertial forces and high stress.

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To facilitate rapid designation of targets, a head-up display is typically used to indicate the current cueing direction. A display symbol representing the direction of regard of the missile seeker is brought into superposition with a directly viewed target and the seeker is then allowed to track the target. If the pilot sees that the display symbol is following the viewed target, he knows that the tracking is proceeding properly and can proceed to fire the missile.

Many state-of-the-art systems employ a helmet-mounted head-up display. In this case, the seeker typically follows an optical axis of the display which moves together with the helmet, the helmet position being monitored either by a magnetic or an optical system. Cueing is achieved by the pilot turning his head, and hence the helmet, to bring the optical axis into alignment with the target. Examples of such systems are commercially available, amongst others, from Elbit Ltd. (Israel) and Comulus (South Africa).

Despite the major technological advances which have been made in the implementation of helmet-mounted displays and cueing systems, such systems still suffer from a large number of disadvantages, as will now be detailed.

Firstly, the components mounted in the helmet add greatly to the weight of the helmet. This weight becomes multiplied numerous times under high-acceleration conditions, becoming a major source of fatigue and stress for the pilot.

Secondly, these systems generally require alignment of the optical axis of the helmet with the target to be designated. This limits operation of the system to the angular range of helmet motion which the pilot can achieve. This

is typically smaller than the actual field of view both of the pilot and of the seeker of the air-to-air missiles, thereby limiting performance unnecessarily. Furthermore, shifting of the entire head together with the heavy helmet to the required angle under high acceleration conditions may require great effort, and
5 may cause significant delay in the cueing procedure.

Thirdly, the helmet-mounted display typically requires very substantial connections between the helmet and other devices within the aircraft. These connections generally include a significant power supply and electrical and/or optical fibers for carrying projected information for the display. Such
10 connections pose a significant safety hazard for the pilot, particularly with respect to emergency ejection where a special guillotine is required to sever the connections in case of emergency. The supply of a high voltage power line to within the helmet is also viewed as a particular safety hazard.

Finally, the integration of a head mounted display and cueing system
15 into the aircraft systems is a highly expensive project, requiring adaptation of numerous subsystems, with all the complications of safety and reliability evaluation procedures and the like which this entails.

In addition to the specific issue of cueing and verifying correct tracking of weapon systems, modern aircraft include multiple information systems
20 which in many cases generate information relating to objects or locations visible to the pilot. Such systems typically include radar and navigation systems of various types, as well as data systems. In many cases, DataLink (DL) systems are provided which can offer a wide variety of information, such

as identifying other aircraft as friendly or hostile, identifying the type of aircraft and even provide information regarding the armament of the aircraft. Navigation related information typically includes the identity of various visible landmarks such as mountains or cities. Commercially available examples of such systems in the U.S. include the systems known by the names "Link4" and Link16". In many cases it would be highly advantageous to provide this information on a head-up display so that it would be visually linked in an intuitive way to the pilot's field of view. This however can only be achieved over a useful field of view by employing a helmet-mounted display with all of the aforementioned disadvantages.

Turning now to the field of eye-motion tracking, various techniques have been developed for identifying the gaze direction of the human eye. Examples of a number of commercially available systems for tracking eye movements may be obtained from ASL Applied Science Laboratories (Bedford, MA, USA).

U.S. Patent No. 5,583,795 to Smyth proposes a helmet-mounted apparatus for measuring eye gaze while providing a helmet-mounted display. Brief reference is made to the possibility of using the apparatus for "designating targets" and "weapon system pointing". Such a system, however, would still suffer from most of the aforementioned shortcomings associated with helmet-mounted display systems.

There is therefore a need for a gaze-actuated information system which would facilitate rapid and reliable cueing and tracking verification of air-to-air

missiles without the pilot having to turn his entire head and without requiring substantial additional connections or expensive modification of aircraft systems. It would also be highly advantageous to provide a method for providing information, including confirming that a weapon system is locked-on
5 to a visible target, without requiring use of a visual display.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a gaze-actuated information system and method which provides information associated with various gaze directions within a field of view. Amongst other applications, the system and method may be used
10 for confirming that a weapon system is locked-on to a visible target without use of a visual display. This allows the helmet-mounted parts of the system to be implemented as lightweight components, thereby rendering the helmet much lighter and easier to use than systems with helmet-mounted displays.

According to the teachings of the present invention there is provided, a
15 method for providing a pilot with information associated with at least one region of a field of view visible to the pilot from within a cockpit without requiring a visual display, the method comprising the steps of: (a) determining an eye gaze direction relative to a given frame of reference for at least one eye of the pilot; (b) determining a reference direction relative to the given frame of
20 reference; (c) comparing the eye gaze direction with the reference direction; and (d) if the eye gaze direction and the reference direction are equal to within

a given degree of accuracy, generating audio output audible to the pilot and indicative of information associated with the reference direction.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the reference direction corresponds to a direction from a weapon system to a target to which
5 the weapon system is locked-on, such that the audio output provides confirmation that the weapon system is locked-on to a target at which the pilot is currently gazing.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the reference direction corresponds to a direction from the cockpit to a friendly aircraft, such
10 that the audio output provides an indication that an aircraft at which the pilot is currently gazing is friendly.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the reference direction corresponds to a direction from the cockpit to a hostile aircraft, such that the audio output provides an indication that an aircraft at which the pilot is
15 currently gazing is hostile.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the reference direction corresponds to a direction from the cockpit to a landmark, such that the audio output provides information relating to the landmark at which the pilot is currently gazing.

20 According to a further feature of the present invention, the given degree of accuracy corresponds to a maximum allowed angular discrepancy between the eye gaze direction and the reference direction, the maximum allowed discrepancy having a value of less than 5° , and preferably less than 2° .

According to a further feature of the present invention, the determining an eye gaze direction includes: (a) employing a helmet-mounted system to derive direction information related to a relative eye gaze direction for at least one eye of the pilot relative to a helmet worn by the pilot; (b) transmitting the
5 direction information via a cordless communications link to a receiver unit; (c) deriving position information related to a position of the helmet within a cockpit; and (d) processing the direction information and the position information to derive the eye gaze direction relative to a frame of reference associate with the cockpit.

10 According to a further feature of the present invention, the helmet-mounted system and a helmet-mounted portion of the cordless communications link are implemented using low-power electrical components powered exclusively by at least one helmet-mounted battery.

There is also provided according to the teachings of the present
15 invention, a gaze-actuated information system for providing a pilot with information associated with at least one region of a field of view visible to the pilot from within a cockpit without requiring a visual display, the system comprising: (a) a gaze-direction determining system deployed within the cockpit and configured to determine a current gaze direction of the pilot
20 relative to the cockpit; (b) a direction correlation system associated with the gaze-direction determining system and configured to compare the current gaze direction with at least one reference direction and to generate a correlation signal when the current gaze direction is equal to the reference direction within

a predefined margin of error; and (c) an audio output system associated with the direction correlation system and configured to be responsive to the correlation signal to generate audio output audible to the pilot and indicative of information related to the reference direction.

5 According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided a weapon system including a seeker operative to track a target, the weapon system generating a current target direction corresponding to the direction from the seeker to the target being tracked, the direction correlation system being associated with the weapon system and configured to employ the
10 current target direction as one of the reference directions such that, when the pilot looks towards the target, the audio output system generates audio output indicative that the currently viewed target is being tracked.

 According to a further feature of the present invention, the gaze-direction determining system includes: (a) a helmet-mounted system
15 configured to derive relative direction information related to a relative eye gaze direction for at least one eye of the pilot relative to a helmet worn by the pilot; and (b) a helmet positioning system configured to derive position information related to a position of the helmet within the cockpit.

 According to a further feature of the present invention, the gaze-
20 direction determining system further includes a transmitter deployed for transmitting a wireless signal containing information from the helmet-mounted system.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the helmet-mounted system and the transmitter are implemented using low-power electrical components powered exclusively by at least one helmet-mounted battery.

5 There is also provided according to the teachings of the present invention, a method for providing to a pilot confirmation that a weapon system is locked-on to a visible target without use of a visual display, the method comprising the steps of: (a) determining an eye gaze direction relative to a given frame of reference for at least one eye of the pilot; (b) determining a
10 target direction representing the direction relative to the given frame of reference from the weapon system to the target to which the weapon system is locked-on; (c) comparing the eye gaze direction with the target direction; and (d) if the eye gaze direction and the target direction are equal to within a given degree of accuracy, generating a predefined audible signal to confirm that the
15 weapon system is locked-on to a target at which the pilot is currently gazing.

 According to a further feature of the present invention, the given degree of accuracy corresponds to a maximum allowed angular discrepancy between the eye gaze direction and the target direction, the maximum allowed discrepancy having a value of less than 5°, and preferably less than 2°.

20 According to a further feature of the present invention, the determining an eye gaze direction includes: (a) employing a helmet-mounted system to derive direction information related to a relative eye gaze direction for at least one eye of the pilot relative to a helmet worn by the pilot; (b) transmitting the

direction information via a cordless communications link to a receiver unit;
(c) deriving position information related to a position of the helmet within a
cockpit; and (d) processing the direction information and the position
information to derive the eye gaze direction relative to a frame of reference
5 associate with the cockpit.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the helmet-mounted system and a helmet-mounted portion of the cordless communications link are implemented using low-power electrical components powered exclusively by at least one helmet-mounted battery.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a general block diagram illustrating the main sub-systems of a gaze-actuated information system, constructed and operative according to the
15 teachings of the present invention, for providing a pilot with information associated with at least one region of a field of view visible to the pilot;

FIG. 2 is a more detailed block diagram illustrating the main components of a preferred implementation of the system of Figure 1 for operating air-to-air missiles;

20 FIG. 3 is a schematic representation of an aircraft employing the system of Figure 2;

FIG. 4 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of the system of Figure 2;

FIG. 5 is a detailed flow diagram, corresponding to block 68 of Figure 4, illustrating a method according to the teachings of the present invention for
5 confirming to a pilot that a weapon system is locked-on to a visible target without use of a visual display;

FIG. 6 is a more detailed block diagram illustrating the main components of an extended implementation of the system of Figure 1;

FIG. 7 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of the system of
10 Figure 6; and

FIG. 8 is a schematic representation of a field of view of a pilot illustrating the operation of the system of Figure 6.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is a gaze-actuated information system and method
15 which provides information associated with various gaze directions within a field of view. Amongst other applications, the system and method may be used for confirming that a weapon system is locked-on to a visible target without use of a visual display.

The principles and operation of systems and methods according to the
20 present invention may be better understood with reference to the drawings and the accompanying description.

Referring now to the drawings, Figures 1-3 and 6 show a gaze-actuated information system, generally designated **10**, constructed and operative according to the teachings of the present invention, for providing a pilot with information associated with at least one region of a field of view visible to the pilot from within a cockpit without requiring a visual display.

Generally speaking, the system includes a gaze-direction determining system **12** deployed within the cockpit and configured to determine a current gaze direction of the pilot relative to the cockpit. A direction correlation system **14** is configured to compare the current gaze direction with at least one reference direction and to generate a correlation signal when the current gaze direction is equal to the reference direction within a predefined margin of error. An audio output system **16** is responsive to the correlation signal to generate audio output audible to the pilot and indicative of information related to the reference direction.

It will be readily appreciated that the system thus defined provides a highly advantageous combination of properties. On one hand, employing the gaze direction to identify objects about which the pilot wants information ensures that the information is related in an intuitive manner to the environment seen by the pilot. At the same time, since the information is provided as audio output, the aforementioned problems associated with helmet-mounted displays can be avoided. This and other advantages of the system and method of the present invention will become clearer from the following description and drawings.

By way of non-limiting examples, the invention will be described in the context of two implementations. A first preferred implementation, detailed in Figures 2-5, illustrates an application of the system and method of the present invention to a dedicated weapon control system which can be implemented with minimal integration into existing aircraft systems. A second preferred implementation, detailed in Figures 6-8, relates to an extension of the system and method of the invention by integration into the aircraft systems to provide a range of additional information, preferably in addition to offering all the features of the implementation of Figures 2-5.

Turning now to Figures 2-5, there is shown an implementation of system 10 for controlling a weapon system 18, particularly an air-to-air missile system, with a target-tracking seeker 20 and a launcher 22. Weapon system 18 generates a current target direction corresponding to the direction from seeker 20 to a target currently being tracked. In this case, it is a particularly preferred feature of the present invention that direction correlation system 14 is configured to employ the current target direction as a reference direction such that, when the pilot looks towards the target, the audio output system generates audio output indicative that the currently viewed target is being tracked.

The various systems of Figure 1 are typically implemented as combinations of components which may be subdivided between two or more physical units. Thus, in Figure 2, the components together making up gaze-direction determining system 12 are subdivided between a helmet-mounted system 24 and a cockpit-mounted system 26. Specifically, helmet-mounted

system 24 preferably includes an eye tracking system 28 configured to derive relative direction information related to a relative eye gaze direction for at least one eye, and preferably both eyes, of the pilot relative to a helmet worn by the pilot. A helmet positioning system 30, mounted wholly or mainly as part of cockpit-mounted system 26, is configured to derive position information related to a position of the helmet within the cockpit. These two sets of information, providing the direction of the eye gaze relative to the helmet and the helmet position within the cockpit, are processed by a processor 32 to derive the eye gaze direction relative to a frame of reference moving with the cockpit.

Eye tracking system 28 may be of any type suitable for helmet mounting in a manner which will not significantly interfere with the pilot's performance. Typically, the system includes a transparent reflector positioned in front of the eye via which a miniature camera acquires images of the eye position. The required optical and computational technology is well documented in the literature and available in commercial products. By way of a non-limiting example, system 28 may be implemented as an off-the-shelf commercial unit, such as ASL Model 501, commercially available from Applied Science Laboratories of Bedford, MA (USA). In most cases, however, it is preferable to use a somewhat adapted unit which employs smaller reflectors mounted towards the sides of the face and compact cameras mounted at the sides, thereby improving the operational safety under flight conditions, and rendering

the structure sufficiently strong to withstand forces of up to 10G. Such adaptations are within the capabilities of one ordinarily skilled in the art.

Similarly, helmet positioning system 30 may be any type of helmet position measuring system, including but not limited to, magnetic systems, and
5 optical systems using active and/or passive markers. Optical systems are generally preferred for their reliability, simplicity and light helmet weight. An examples of a suitable helmet positioning system is the Guardian Helmet Tracker System commercially available from Cumulus (South Africa). Examples of generic spatial measurement systems of all three aforementioned
10 types (magnetic, active optical and passive optical) are commercially available from NDI Northern Digital Inc. of Waterloo, Ontario (Canada).

As mentioned earlier, it is a particular feature of preferred implementations of the present invention that it can be implemented in a lightweight helmet without a helmet-mounted display. This avoids the need for
15 heavy display components and high-voltage electrical connections to the helmet. Power to, and output from, eye tracking system 28 can optionally be transferred along the pre-existing communications wiring into the helmet in the form of low-voltage DC and high frequency signal modulation, respectively, as is known in the art of signal processing. In a more preferred implementation,
20 however, the advantages of the present invention are enhanced by employing a wireless communications system to transfer data from eye-tracking system 28 to cockpit-mounted system 26. Specifically, helmet-mounted system 24 preferably includes a transmitter 34 while cockpit-mounted system 24

preferably includes a corresponding receiver or transceiver 36. The transmitter and transceiver preferably operate using a short range RF link.

In order to make the helmet-mounted system fully independent of wired connections, eye tracking system 28 and transmitter 34 are preferably
5 implemented using low-power electrical components powered exclusively by at least one helmet-mounted battery 38. Such a low-power, battery operated system requires further adaptation from the commercial systems mentioned above. Such adaptation, which is within the capabilities of one ordinarily skilled in the art, may be based upon the technology such as is used in the
10 disposable imaging capsule developed by Given Imaging Ltd. of Yokneam (Israel) which includes a video camera and transmitter for outputting diagnostic medical imaging of the intestinal tract.

Direction correlation system 14 is typically implemented as a processor which receives gaze direction information from processor 32 and reference
15 direction information from weapon system 18. In the preferred implementation shown here, the direction correlation system is implemented using additional software modules within the same processor 32 as is employed for the gaze direction determining system.

Audio output system 16 is implemented using an audio system 40 which
20 may be either a dedicated system or part of an existing audio system for providing radio communication or the like to the pilot. In either case, the sound must typically be provided to the pilot via the pre-existing headset (not shown) to compete with ambient noise levels. Depending upon the type of information

to be provided (to be discussed below), audio output system **16** may include simple tone generators, or may be implemented with voice message capabilities, such as by provision of a voice synthesizer or prerecorded messages. The processing functions required by the audio output system may
5 be provided as a separate processor within audio system **40**, or may also be integrated with processor **32**, as will be clear to one ordinarily skilled in the art.

As mentioned before, the implementation of Figure 2 is preferably implemented with minimal integration into the existing aircraft systems. To this end, the system preferably includes a weapon system unit **42** which is
10 associated with each weapon system **18** for relaying seeker direction information from the weapon system directly to the cockpit-mounted system **26** without use of the aircraft electronics systems. Thus, weapon system unit **42** is shown here with a control interface **44** linked so as to receive information from
15 seeker **20** and a transceiver **46** for transmitting target direction information to a cockpit-mounted transceiver. In the preferred case illustrated here, the communications link used is of a similar type to that between the helmet-mounted system and the cockpit-mounted system, allowing a single transceiver
36 to be used for both links. Alternatively, a separate wireless connection, such as a line-of-sight IR communications link, may be preferred.

20 Optionally, control interface **44** may additionally be linked to launcher **22** to actuate launching of the missile. Alternatively, the launching control system may be a conventional system operating via the existing aircraft systems and independent of the system components described here.

It will be appreciated that the system thus described is independent of the main electronic systems of the aircraft. Specifically, the only necessary electronic integration is performed directly with the seeker of the weapon system, independent of the aircraft systems. Since all directions are measured relative to a frame of reference moving with the aircraft, connection to the aircraft navigational systems may be avoided. The remaining connections may be limited to straightforward electrical connections to the pilot's audio headset and power supplies 48, 50 for weapon system unit 42 and cockpit-mounted system 26, respectively. Optionally, one or both of power supplies 48, 50 can themselves be implemented as battery-operated units, thereby reducing the number of connections still further. In a further option, many existing aircraft systems provide an electrical audio connection from a signal generator within the missile launcher to the pilot's headset for signals generated on the basis of outputs from the missile. In such systems, audio system 40 can be implemented within weapon system unit 42 by providing suitable outputs to the existing signal generator. This may also allow further simplification of the system by avoiding the need for bi-directional wireless communication between cockpit-mounted system 26 and weapon system unit 42, allowing transceiver 46 to be replaced with a receiver. These various options render the system particularly convenient as a retrofit addition to existing aircraft.

Figure 3 shows schematically the various components of the system of Figure 2 as deployed on an aircraft 52 carrying air-to-air missiles 54. The pilot's helmet 56 carries the helmet-mounted system, including eye-tracking

system 28 and transmitter 34, as well as a number of optical markers 58 for use by the helmet positioning system. Mounted near the pilot is the cockpit-mounted system 26, which may be subdivided into more than one unit and may have various components duplicated depending upon various design considerations (e.g., geometry of optical helmet positioning system, line-of-sight for communications link to weapon system units 42, etc.). Cockpit-mounted system 26 is in communication with a weapon system unit 42 associated with each missile 54. It will be appreciated that this representation is highly schematic and should not be taken to imply the actual size, shape or positioning of the various components.

The operation of the system of Figures 2 and 3 is illustrated in Figures 4 and 5. Specifically, referring to Figure 5, when the system is initially actuated (step 60), the gaze direction system preferably operates as an input system, providing a cueing direction to which seeker 20 is directed. This function is preferably also performed by control interface 44 in response to information transmitted from cockpit-mounted system 26. The result is that the seeker is effectively locked to the pilot's gaze direction, following his gaze towards any object at which he is currently looking.

Once this system is operational, the process of designating a target becomes very straightforward and intuitive. The pilot first looks towards a given target (step 62), thereby bringing the seeker into alignment with the target, and designates the target (step 64), such as by depressing a control button. This releases the seeker from the gaze direction, allowing it to track the

target freely. Preferably, at this point, audio system 40 produces a first audible signal (step 66) to indicate to the pilot that the seeker has locked-on to a target and is continuing to track it.

At this point, having designated a target, the pilot must verify that the
5 seeker has locked-on to the correct object (step 68) before he can safely
proceed to fire the missile (step 70). In systems having a helmet-mounted head-
up display, this verification would typically be performed by displaying a
tracking symbol superimposed on the pilot's field of view which would
indicate the direction of the target currently being tracked. It is a particularly
10 preferred feature of the system and method of the present invention that such
verification can be performed quickly and reliably without requiring a helmet-
mounted display, as will now be described with reference to Figure 5.

Specifically, verification step 68 includes determining the eye gaze
direction relative to a given frame of reference for at least one eye of the pilot
15 (step 72), determining a target direction representing the direction relative to
the given frame of reference from the weapon system to the target to which the
weapon system is locked-on (step 74), and comparing the eye gaze direction
with the target direction (step 76). When the eye gaze direction and the target
direction are equal to within a given degree of accuracy, i.e., that the pilot is
20 currently looking at the target which is being tracked, a predefined audible
signal is generated to confirm that the weapon system is locked-on to the target
at which the pilot is currently gazing (step 78).

It will be readily apparent that this method of verification answers very well to the requirements of air-to-air combat. The audible signals can be simple tones which are immediately understood even under situations of great stress. The entire verification step typically takes place in a small fraction of a second, simply by glancing momentarily at the target. And by rendering the helmet-mounted display dispensable, the physical strain on the pilot is reduced while his level of safety is improved.

The criteria for correlation preferably corresponds to a maximum allowed angular discrepancy between the eye gaze direction and the target direction of less than 5° , and most preferably less than 2° . This is typically more than sufficient to allow for the sum total of all errors from the various measurement systems and the seeker.

Turning now to Figures 6-8, there is shown a second implementation of the system of Figure 1 in which the system is integrated with aircraft information systems to provide a range of additional information. The structure and operation of the system is largely similar to that of Figures 2-5, equivalent elements being labeled similarly.

As mentioned earlier, certain modern aircraft systems offer a wide range of information from various sources including, but not limited to, radar 80, navigation systems 82, weapon systems 18 and various other information systems and inputs 84. By making this information available to processor 32, it becomes possible to provide this information in an audible form related to, and in response to, the gaze direction of the pilot.

Unlike the implementation of Figures 2-5, this implementation preferably calculates the pilot's gaze direction in a frame of reference not moving with the aircraft in order to allow integration of a wider range of information sources. To this end, processor 32 preferably receives inputs from
5 the various navigation systems relating to attitude and position of the aircraft. These systems are typically the conventional navigation systems of the aircraft which may include an inertial navigation systems, GPS, tilt sensors and other devices, and do not *per se* constitute part of the present invention. The gaze direction calculation thus becomes a function of the aircraft position, in
10 addition to the relative direction of eye-gaze relative to the helmet and the relative position of the helmet within the cockpit. The resulting direction is preferably represented as a vector in a geo-stationary frame of reference such that it can readily be compared with locations defined geographically on the ground or in the sky.

15 The operation of the system parallels the method described earlier. Specifically, with reference to Figure 7, the system first determines an eye gaze direction relative to a given frame of reference for at least one eye of the pilot (step 88) and a reference direction relative to the given frame of reference (step 90). The reference direction is chosen to correspond to a region of the pilot's
20 field of view with which certain information is associated. The system then compares the eye gaze direction with the reference direction (step 92) and, if the eye gaze direction and the reference direction are equal to within a given

degree of accuracy, generates audio output audible to the pilot and indicative of the information associated with that reference direction (step 94).

This functionality is illustrated pictorially in Figure 8 which shows the position of a helmet 56 and system 10 of the invention relative to a field of view 102 of the pilot. The field of view includes various distinctive objects, including hostile aircraft 104, friendly aircraft 106 and geographical landmarks such as a city 108 and a mountain 110. Information as to the positions of these various objects are provided to processor 32 from various sources such that a reference direction, represented by a dashed line, can be calculated for each.

10 The actual gaze direction of the pilot, represented by a solid line, moves freely around the field of view. When it comes into alignment with one of the reference directions, system 10 provides information relating to that region of the field of view, typically in the form of a voice message. Thus, when looking at a hostile aircraft 104, the system may provide whatever information is

15 available relating to the aircraft, such as the fact that it is potentially hostile, the type of aircraft and its armaments (for example, derived from a combination of its radar signature and look-up tables of aircraft specifications). When looking at a friendly aircraft, the system may identify it as friendly (for example, on the basis of an encoded marker signal or the like) to avoid potentially dangerous

20 confusion. When looking at a city or mountain, the system may identify the landmark to facilitate navigation.

During active combat, the system preferably provides the functions described above with reference to Figures 2-5, in addition to the

aforementioned information. Optionally, some or all of the non-combat-related information may be suppressed during combat to remove all non-vital distractions.

It will be appreciated that the above descriptions are intended only to
5 serve as examples, and that many other embodiments are possible within the spirit and the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.